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## DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

### Speech of Mr. Clay, of Ky.

On the Sub-Treasury Bill.

February 19, 1838.

Mr. CLAY rose and addressed the Senate as follows: I have seen some public service, passed through many troubled times, and often addressed public assemblies, in this capitol, and elsewhere; but never before have I risen in a deliberate body, under more oppressed feelings, or with a deeper sense of awful responsibility. Never before have I risen to express my opinions upon any public measure, fraught with such tremendous consequences to the welfare and prosperity of the country, and so perilous to the liberties of the people, as I solemnly believe the bill under consideration will be. If you knew, sir, what sleepless hours reflection upon it has cost me, if you knew with what fervour and sincerity I have implored Divine assistance to strengthen and sustain me in my opposition to it, I should have credit with you, at least, for the sincerity of my convictions, if I shall be so unfortunate as not to have your concurrence as to the dangerous character of the measure. And I have thanked my God that he has prolonged my life until the present time, to enable me to exert myself in the service of my country, against a project far transcending in pernicious tendency any that I have ever had occasion to consider. I thank him for the health I am permitted to enjoy; I thank him for the soft and sweet repose which I experienced last night; I thank him for the bright and glorious sun which shines upon us this day.

It is not my purpose, at this time, Mr. President, to go at large into a consideration of the causes which have led to the present most disastrous state of public affairs. That duty was performed by others, and myself, at the extra session of Congress. It was then clearly shown that it sprung from the ill advised and unfortunate measures of executive administration. I now will content myself with saying that, on the 4th day of March, 1829, Andrew Jackson, not by the blessing of God, was made President of these United States; that the country was then eminently prosperous, that its currency was as sound and safe as any that a people were ever blessed with—that, throughout the wide extent of this whole Union, it possessed a uniform value—and that exchanges were conducted with such regularity and perfection, that funds could be transmitted from one extremity of the Union to the other, with the least possible risk or loss. In this encouraging condition of the business of the country, it remained for several years, until after the war, wantonly waged against the late Bank of the United States, was completely successful, by the overthrow of that invaluable institution. What our present situation is, it is as needless to describe as it is painful to contemplate. First felt in our great commercial marts, distress and embarrassment have penetrated into the interior, and now pervade almost the entire Union. It has been justly remarked by one of the soundest and most practical writers that I have had occasion to consult, "that all convulsions in the circulation and commerce of every country must originate in the operations of the government, or in the mistaken views and erroneous measures of those possessing the power of influencing credit and circulation—for they are not otherwise susceptible of convulsion, and if left to themselves, they will find their own level, and flow nearly in one uniform stream."

Yes, Mr. President, we all have but too melancholy a consciousness of the unhappy condition of our country. We all too well know, that our noble and gallant ship lies helpless and immovable upon breakers, dismasted, the surge beating over her venerable sides, and the crew threatened with instantaneous distruction. How came she there? Who was the pilot at the helm when she was stranded? The party in power! The pilot was aided by all the science and skill, by all the charts and instruments of such distinguished navigators as Washington, the Adamses, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe; and yet he did not, or could not, save the public vessel. She was placed in her present miserable condition by his bungling navigation, or by his want of skill and judgment. It is impossible for him to escape from one or the other horn of that dilemma. I leave him at liberty to choose between them.

I shall endeavor, Mr. President, in the course of the address I am about making, to establish certain propositions, which I believe to be incontestible; and, for the sake of perspicuity, I will state them severally to the Senate. I shall contend—

1st. That it was the deliberate purpose and fixed design of the late administration to establish a Government Bank—a Treasury Bank—to be administered and controlled by the Executive department.

2d. That with that view, and to that end, it was its aim and intention to overthrow the whole banking system, as existing in the United States, when that administration came into power, beginning with the Bank of the United States.

3d. That the attack was first confined, from considerations of policy, to the bank of the United States, but that, after its overthrow was accomplished, it was then directed, and has since been continued, against the State Banks.

4th. That the present administration, by its acknowledgments, emanating from the highest and most authentic source, has succeeded to the principles, plans, and policy, of the preceding administration, and stands solemnly pledged to complete and perfect them.

And 5th. That the bill under consideration is intended to execute the pledge, by establishing upon the ruins of the late Bank of the United States, and the State banks, a Government bank, to be managed and controlled by the Treasury Department, acting under the commands of the President of the United States.

I believe, solemnly believe, the truth of every one of these five propositions. In the support of them, I shall not rely upon any gratuitous surmises or vague conjectures, but upon proofs, clear, positive, undeniable and demonstrative. To establish the first four, I shall adduce evidence of the highest possible authenticity, or facts admitted or undeniable, and fair reasoning founded on them. And as to the last, the measure under consideration, I think the testimony, intrinsic and extrinsic, on which I depend, stamps, beyond all doubt, its true character as a Government bank, and ought to carry to the mind of the Senate the conviction which I entertain, and in which I feel perfectly confident the whole country will share.

1. My first proposition is, that it was the deliberate purpose and fixed design of the late administration to establish a Government Bank—a Treasury Bank—to be administered and controlled by the Executive department. To establish its truth, the first proof which I offer is the following extract from President Jackson's annual message of December, 1829: "The charter of the Bank of the United States expires in 1836, and its stockholders will most probably apply for a renewal of their privileges. In order to avoid the evils resulting from precipitancy, in a measure involving such important principles, and such deep pecuniary interests, I feel that I cannot, in justice to the parties interested, too soon present it to the consideration of the Legislature and the people. Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this bank, are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow citizens; and it must be admitted by all that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency."

"Under these circumstances, if such an institution is deemed essential to the fiscal operations of the Government, I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature, whether a national one, founded upon the credit of the government and its revenues, might not be devised, which would avoid all constitutional difficulties, and, at the same time, secure all the advantages to the Government and the country that were expected to result from the present bank."

This was the first open declaration of that implacable war against the late Bank of the United States which was afterwards waged with so much ferocity. It was the sound of the distant bugle, to collect together the dispersed and scattered forces, and prepare for battle. The country saw with surprise the statement that "the constitutionality and expediency of the law creating this bank are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow citizens," when in truth and in fact, it was well known that but few then doubted the constitutionality, and none the expediency of it. And the assertion excited much greater surprise, that "it must be admitted by all that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency." In this message, too, whilst a doubt is intimated as to the utility of such an institution, President Jackson clearly first discloses his object to establish a national one, founded upon the credit of the Government and its revenues. His language is perfectly plain and unequivocal. Such a bank, founded upon the credit of the Government and its revenues, would secure all the advantages to the Government and the country, he tells us, that were expected to result from the present bank.

In his annual message of the ensuing year, the late President says: "The importance of the principles involved in the inquiry, whether it will be proper to recharter the Bank of the United States, requires that I should again call the attention of Congress to the subject. Nothing has occurred to lessen, in any degree, the dangers which many of our citizens apprehend from that institution, as at present organized. In the spirit of improvement and compromise which distinguishes our country and its institutions, it becomes us to inquire whether it be not possible to secure the advantages afforded by the present bank, through the agency of a Bank of the United States, so modified in its principles as to obviate constitutional and other objections.

"It is thought practicable to organize such a bank, with the necessary officers, as a branch of the Treasury Department, based on the public and individual deposites, without power to make loans or purchase property, which shall remit the funds of the Government, and the expense of which may be paid, if thought advisable, by allowing its officers to sell bills of exchange, to private individuals, at a moderate premium. Not being a corporate body, having no stockholders, debtors and property, and but few officers, it would not be obnoxious to the constitutional objections which are urged against the present bank; and having no means to operate on the hopes, fears, or interests of large masses of the community, it would be shorn of the influence which makes the bank formidable."

In this message, President Jackson, after again adverting to the imaginary dangers of a Bank of the United States, recurs to his favorite project, and inquires "whether it be not possible to secure the advantages afforded by the present bank, through the agency of a Bank of the United States, so modified in its principles and structure as to obviate the constitutional and other objections." And to dispel all doubts of the timid, and to confirm the wavering, he declares that it is thought practicable to organize such a bank, with the necessary officers, as a branch of the Treasury Department. As a branch of the Treasury Department! The very scheme now under consideration. And to defray the expenses of such an anomalous institution, he suggests that the officers of the Treasury Department may turn bankers and brokers, and sell bills of exchange to private individuals at a moderate premium!

In his annual message of the year 1831, upon this subject, he was brief and somewhat covered in his expressions. But the fixed purpose which he entertained is sufficiently disclosed to the attentive reader. He announces that, "entertaining the opinions heretofore expressed in relation to the Bank of the United States, as at present organized, I felt it my duty in my former messages, frankly to disclose them, in order that the attention of the legislature and the people should be seasonably directed to that important subject, and that it might be considered, and finally disposed of, in a manner best calculated to promote the ends of the constitution, and subserve the public interests." What were the opinions 'heretofore' expressed, we have clearly seen. They were adverse to the Bank of the United States, as at present organized, that is to say, an organization with any independent corporate government: and in favor of a national bank which should be so constituted as to be subject to exclusive executive control.

At the session of 1831, '32, the question of the recharter of the Bank of the United States came up; and although the attention of Congress and the country had been repeatedly and deliberately before invited to the consideration of it by President Jackson himself, the agitation of it was now declared by him and his partisans to be precipitate and premature. Nevertheless, the country and Congress, conscious of the value of a safe and sound uniform currency, conscious that such a currency had been eminently supplied by the Bank of the United States, and unmoved by all the outcry raised against that admirable institution, the recharter commanded large majorities in both houses of Congress. Fatally for the interests of this country, the stern self-will of General Jackson prompted him to risk every thing upon its overthrow.

On the 10th of July, 1832, the bill was returned with his veto: from which the following extract is submitted for the attentive consideration of the Senate: "A Bank of the United States is, in many respects, convenient for the government and useful to the people. Entertaining this opinion, and deeply impressed with the belief that some of the powers and privileges possessed by the existing bank are unauthorized by the constitution, subversive of the rights of the states, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, I felt it my duty, at an early period of my administration, to call the attenion of Congress to the practicability of organizing an institution combining all its advantages, and obviating all these objections. I sincerely regret that, in the act before me, I can perceive none of those modifications of the bank charter which are necessary, in my opinion, to make it compatible with justice, with sound policy, or with the constitution of our country."

"That a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by government, might be so organized as not to infringe upon our own delegated powers, or the reserved rights of the states, I do not entertain a doubt. Had the Executive been called upon to furnish the project of such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed. In the absence of such a call, it is obviously proper that he should confine himself to pointing out those prominent features in the act presented, which, in his opinion, make it incompatible with the constitution and sound policy."

President Jackson admits, in the citation which has just been made, that a Bank of the United States is, in many respects, convenient for the government; and reminds Congress that he had at an early period of his administration, called its attention to the practicability of so organizing an institution, combining all its advantages, without the defects of the existing bank. It is perfectly manifest that he alludes to his previous recommendations of a Government—a Treasury Bank. In the same message he tells Congress, that if he had been called upon to furnish the project of such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed. Thus it appears that he had not only settled in his mind the general principle, but had adjusted the details of a government bank, to be subjected to Executive control; and Congress is even chided for not calling upon him to present them. The bill now under consideration, beyond all controversy, is the very project which he had in view, and is to consummate the work which he began. I think, Mr. President, that you must now concur with me in considering the first proposition as fully maintained. I pass to the second and third, which, on account of their intimate connexion, I will consider together.

2. That, with the view of establishing a Government Bank, it was the settled aim and intention of the late administration to overthrow the whole banking system of the United States, as existing in the United States when that administration came into power, beginning with the Bank of the United States and ending with the State Banks.

3. That the attack was first confined, from considerations of policy, to the Bank of the United States; but that, after its overthrow was accomplished, it was then directed, and has since been continued, against the State Banks.

We are not bound to inquire into the motives of President Jackson for desiring to subvert the established monetary and financial system which he found in operation; and yet some examination into those which probably influenced his mind, is not without utility. These are to be found in his peculiar constitution and character. His egotism and vanity prompted him to subject every thing to his will; to change, to remould, and retouch every thing. Hence the proscription which characterized his administration, the universal expulsion from office, at home and abroad, of all who were not devoted to him, and the attempt to render the Executive department of government, to use a favorite expression of his own, a complete "unit." Hence his seizure of the public deposites in the Bank of the United States, and his desire to unite the purse with the sword. Hence his attack upon all the systems of policy which he found in practical operation; on that of internal improvements, and on that of the protection of national industry. He was animated by the same sort of ambition which induced the master mind of the age, Napoleon Bonaparte, to impress his name upon every thing in France. When I was in Paris, the sculptors were busily engaged chiselling out the famous N. so odious to the Bourbon line, which had been conspicuously carved on the palace of the Tuilleries, and on other public edifices and monuments in the proud capital of France. When, Mr. President, shall we see effaced all the traces of the ravages committed by the administration of Andrew Jackson! Society has been uprooted, virtue punished, vice rewarded, and talents and intellectual endowments despised; brutality, vulgarism, and locofocoism upheld, cherished and countenanced. Ages will roll around before the moral and political ravages which have been committed will, I fear, cease to be discernable. General Jackson's ambition was to make his administration an era in the history of the American Government, and he has accomplished that object of his ambition; but I trust that it will be an era to be shunned as sad and lamentable, and not followed and imitated as supplying sound maxims and principles of administration.

I have heard his hostility to banks ascribed to some collision which he had with one of them, during the late war, at the city of New Orleans; and it is possible that may have had some influence upon his mind. The immediate cause, more probably, was the refusal of that perverse and unaccommodating gentleman, Nick Biddle, to turn out of the office of President of the New Hampshire branch bank of the United States, at the instance of his excellency Isaac Hill, in the summer of 1829, that giant-like person, Jeremiah Mason—giant in body, and giant in mind. War and strife, endless war and strife, personal or national, foreign or domestic, were the aliment of the late President's existence. War against the bank, war against France, and strife and contention with a countless number of individuals. The wars with Black Hawk and the Seminoles were scarcely a luncheon for his voracious appetite—and he made his exit from public life denouncing war and vengeance against Mexico and the state banks.

My acquaintance with that extraordinary man commenced in this city in the fall of 1815 or 1816. It was short, but highly respectful, and mutually cordial. I beheld in him the gallant and successful general, who, by the glorious victory of New Orleans, had honorably closed the second war of our independence, and I paid him the homage due to that eminent service. A few years after, it became my painful duty to animadvert, in the House of Representatives, with the independence which belongs to the representative character, upon some of his proceedings in the conduct of the Seminole war, which I thought illegal and contrary to the constitution and the law of nations. A non-intercourse between us ensued, which continued until the fall of 1824, when, he being a member of the Senate, an accommodation between us was sought to be brought about by the principal part of the delegation from his own state. For that purpose, we were invited to dine with them at Claxton's boarding-house, on Capitol Hill, where my venerable friend from Tennessee (Mr. White) and his colleague on the Spanish commission, were both present.

I retired early from dinner, and was followed to the door by Gen. Jackson and the present Minister of the United States at the Court of Madrid. They pressed me earnestly to take a seat with them in their carriage. My faithful servant and friend, Charles, was standing at the door, waiting for me with my own. I yielded to their urgent politeness, directed Charles to follow with my carriage, and they sat me down at my own door. We afterwards frequently met with mutual respect and cordiality, dined several times together, and reciprocated the hospitality of our respective quarters. This friendly intercourse continued until the election, in the House of Representives, of a President of the United States came on in February, 1825. I gave the vote which, in the contingency that happened, I told my colleague (Mr. Crittenden) who sits before me, prior to my departure from Kentucky in November, 1824, and told others, that I should give. All intercourse ceased between Gen. Jackson and myself. We have never since, except once accidentally, exchanged salutations, nor met except on occasions when we were performing the last offices towards deceased members of Congress, or other officers of Government. Immediately after my vote, a rancorous war was commenced against me, and all the barking dogs let loose upon me. I shall not trace it during its ten years' bitter continuance. But I thank my God that I stand here, firm and erect, unbent, unbroken, unsubdued, unawed, ready to denounce the mischievous measures of his administration, and ready to denounce this, its legitimate offspring, the most pernicious of them all.

His administration consisted of a succession of astounding measures, which fell on the public ear like repeated bursts of loud and appalling thunder. Before the reverberations of one peal had ceased, another and another came, louder and louder, and more terrifying. Or rather, it was like a volcanic mountain, emitting frightful eruptions of burning lava. Before one was cold and crusted, before the voices of the inhabitants of buried villages and cities were hushed in eternal silence, another, more desolating, was vomited forth, extending wider and wider the circle of death and destruction.

Mr. President, this is no unnecessary digression. The personal character of such a chief as I have been describing, his passions, his propensities, the character of his mind, should be all thoroughly studied, to comprehend clearly his measures and his administration. But I will now proceed to more direct and strict proofs of my second and third propositions. That he was resolved to break down the bank of the United States, is proven by the same citations from his messages which I have made to exhibit his purpose to establish a Treasury bank; is proven by his veto message, and by the fact that he did destroy it. The war against all

other banks was not originally announced, because he wished the State banks to be auxiliaries in overthrowing the Bank of the United States, and because such an announciation would have been too rash and shocking upon the people of the United States, for even his tremendous influence. It was necessary to proceed in the work with caution, and to begin with that institution against which could be embodied the greatest amount of prejudice. The refusal to recharter the Bank of the United States was followed by a determination to remove from its custody the public money of the United States. That determination was first whispered in this place, denied, again intimated, and finally in September, 1833, executed. The agitation of the American public which ensued, the warm and animated discussions in the country and in Congress, to which that unconstitutional measure gave rise, are all fresh in our recollection. It was necessary to quiet the public mind, and to reconcile the people to what had been done, before President Jackson seriously entered upon his new career of hostility to the state banks. At the commencement of the session of Congress in 1834, he imagined a sufficient calm had been produced, and, in his annual message of that year, the war upon the State banks was opened. In that message he says:

"It seems due to the safety of the public funds remaining in that bank, and to the honor of the American people, that measures be taken to separate the Government entirely from an institution so mischievous to the public prosperity, and so regardless of the Constitution and laws. By transferring the public deposites, by appointing other pension agents, as far as it had the power, by ordering the discontinuance of the receipt of bank checks in payment of the public dues after the first day of January next, the Executive has exerted all its lawful authority to sever the connexion between the Government and this faithless corporation."

In this quotation it will be seen that the first germ is contained of that separation and divorce of the Government from the banks, which has recently made such a conspicuous figure. It relates, it is true, to the late Bank of the United States, and he speaks of separating and severing the connexion between the Government and that institution. But the idea, once developed, was easily susceptible of application to all banking institutions. In the message of the succeeding year, his meditated attack upon the State Banks is more distinctly disclosed. Speaking of a sound currency, he says:

"In considering the means of obtaining so important an end, [that is, a sound currency,] we must set aside all calculations of temporary convenience, and be influenced by those only that are in harmony with the true character and permanent interests of the Republic. We must recur to first principles, and see what it is that has prevented the legislation of Congress and the States on the subject of currency from satisfying the public expectation, and realizing results corresponding to those which have attended the action of our system when truly consistent with the great principles of equality upon which it rests, and with that spirit of forbearance and mutual concession and generous patriotism which was originally, and must ever continue to be, the vital element of our Union.

"On this subject, I am sure that I cannot be mistaken in ascribing our want of success to the undue countenance which has been afforded to the spirit of monopoly. All the serious dangers which our system has yet encountered may be traced to the resort to implied powers, and the use of corporations clothed with privileges, the effect of which is to advance the interests of the few at the expense of the many. We have felt but one class of these dangers, exhibited in the contest waged by the Bank of the United States against the Government for the last four years. Happily they have been obviated for the present by the indignant resistance of the People, but we should recollect that the principle whence they sprang is an ever active one, which will not fail to renew its efforts in the same and in other forms, so long as there is a hope of success, founded either on the inattention of the People, or on the treachery of their representatives to the subtle progress of its influence."

* * * "We are now to see whether, in the present favorable condition of the country, we cannot take an effectual stand against this spirit of monopoly, and practically prove, in respect to the currency, as well as other important interests, that there is no necessity for so extensive a resort to it as that which has been heretofore practised."

* * * "It has been seen that without the agency of a great moneyed monopoly the revenue can be collected, and conveniently and safely applied to all the purposes of public expenditure. It is also ascertained that, instead of being necessarily made to promote the evils of an unchecked paper system, the management of the revenuecan be made auxiliary to the reform which the legislatures of several of the states have already commenced in regard to the suppression of small bills; and which has only to be fostered by proper regulations on the part of Congress, to secure a practical return, to the extent required for the security of the currency, to the constitutional medium."

As in the instance of the attack upon the bank of the United States, the approach to the State banks is slow, cautious, and insidious. He reminds Congress and the country that all calculations of temporary convenience must be set aside; that we must recur to first principles; and that we must see what it is that has prevented the legislation of Congress and the States on the subject of the currency from satisfying public expectation. He declares his conviction that the want of success has poceeded from the undue countenance which has been afforded to the spirit of monopoly. All the serious dangers which our system has yet encountered may be traced to the resort to implied powers, and to the use of corporations. We have felt, he says, but one class of these dangers in the contest with the Bank of the United States, and he clearly intimates that the other class is the State banks. We are now to see, he proceeds, whether in the present favorable condition of the country, we cannot take an effectual stand against this spirit of monopoly. Reverting to his favorite scheme of a Government bank, he says it is ascertained that, instead of being made necessary to promote the evils of an unchecked paper system, the management of the revenue can be made auxiliary to the reform which he is desirous to introduce. The designs of President Jackson against the State banks are more fully developed and enlarged upon in his annual message of 1836, from which I beg leave to quote the following passages:

"I beg leave to call your attention to another subject intimately associated with the preceding one—the currency of the country.

"It is apparent, from the whole context of the constitution, as well as the history of the times that gave birth to it, that it was the purpose of the convention to establish a currency consisting of the precious metals. These, from their peculiar properties, which render them the standard of value in all other countries, were adopted in this, as well to establish its commercial standard, in reference to foreign countries, by a permanent rule, as to exclude the use of a mutable medium of exchange, such as of certain agricultural commodities, recognised by the statutes of some states, as a tender for debts, or the still more pernicious expedient of a paper currency."

"Variableness must ever be the characteristic of a currency of which the precious metals are not the chief ingredient, or which can be expanded or contracted without regard to the principles that regulate the value of those metals as a standard in the general trade of the world. With us, bank issues constitute such a currency, and must ever do so, until they are made dependent on those just portions of gold and silver as a circulating medium, which experience has proved to be necessary, not only in this, but in all other commercial countries. Where those proportions are not infused into the circulation, and do not control it, it is manifest that prices must vary according to the tide of bank issues, and the value and stability of property must stand exposed to all the uncertainty which attends the administration of institutions that are constantly liable to the temptation of an interest distinct from that of the community in which they are established."

"But although various dangers to our Republican institutions have been obviated by the failure of that bank to extort from the Government a renewal of its charter, it is obvious that little has been accomplished, except a salutary change of public opinion, towards restoring to the country the sound currency provided for in the Constitution. In the acts of several of the States, prohibiting the circulation of small notes, and the auxiliary enactments of Congress at the last session, forbidding their reception or payment on public account, the true policy of the country has been advanced, and a larger portion of the precious metals infused into our circulating medium. These measures will probably be followed up in due time by the enactment of State laws, banishing from circulation bank notes of still higher denominations; and the object may be materially promoted by further acts of Congress, forbidding the employment, as fiscal agents, of such banks as issue notes of low denominations, and throw impediments in the way of the circulation of gold and silver.

"The effects of an extension of bank credits and over-issues of bank paper have been strikingly illustrated in the sales of the public lands. From the returns made by the various registers and receivers in the early part of last summer, it was perceived that the receipts arising from the sales of public lands were increasing to an unprecedented amount. In effect, however, these receipts amount to nothing more than credit in banks. The banks lent out their notes to speculators; they were paid to the receivers, and immediately returned to the banks, to be lent out again and again, being mere instruments to transfer to speculators the most valuable public land, and pay the Government by a credit on the books of the bank. Those credits on the books of some of the Western banks, usually called deposites, were already greatly beyond their immediate means of payment, and were rapidly increasing. Indeed, each speculation furnishes means for another; for no sooner had one individual or company paid in the notes, than they were immediately lent to another for a like purpose; and the banks were extending their business and their issues so largely as to alarm considerate men, and render it doubtful whether these bank credits, if permitted to accumulate, would ultimately be of the least value to the Government. The spirit of expansion and speculation was not confined to the deposite banks, but pervaded the whole multitude of banks throughout the Union, and was giving rise to new institutions to aggravate the evil.

"The safety of the public funds, and the interest of the people generally, required that these operations should be checked, and it became the duty of every branch of the General and State government to adopt all legitimate and proper means to produce that salutary effect. Under this view of my duty, I directed the issuing of the order, which will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury, requiring payment of the public lands sold, to be made in specie, with an exception until the 15th of the present month, in favor of actual settlers. This measure has produced many salutary consequences. It checked the career of the Western banks, and gave them additional strength in anticipation of the pressure which has since pervaded our Eastern, as well as the European commercial cities. By preventing the expansion of the credit system, it measurably cut off the means of speculation, and retarded its progress in monopolizing the most valuable of the public lands. It has tended to save the new states from a non-resident proprietorship—one of the greatest obstacles to the advancement of a new country, and the prosperity of an old one. It has tended to keep open the public lands for entry by emigrants at Government prices, instead of their being compelled to purchase of speculators at double or treble prices. And it is conveying into the interior large sums in silver and gold, there to enter permanently into the currency of the country, and place it on a firmer foundation. It is confidently believed that the country will find, in the motives which induced that order, and the happy consequences which have ensued, much to commend, and nothing to condemn."

It is seen that he again calls the attention of Congress to the currency of the country, alleges that it was apparent from the whole context of the constitution, as well as the history of the times that gave birth to it, that it was the purpose of the convention to establish a sound currency consisting of the precious metals; imputes variableness and a liability to inordinate contraction and expansion to the existing paper system, and denounces bank issues, as being an uncertain standard. He felicitates himself upon the dangers which have been obviated by the overthrow of the Bank of the United States, but declares that little has been yet done, except to produce a salutary change of public opinion towards restoring to the country the sound currency provided for in the constitution. I will here say, in passing, that all this outcry about the precious metals, gold, and the constitutional currency, has been put forth to delude the people, and to use the precious metals as an instrument to break down the banking institutions of the States, and to thus pave the way for the ultimate establishment of great Government bank. In the present advanced state of civilization, in the present condition of the commerce of the world, and in the actual relations of trade and intercourse between the different nations of the world, it is perfectly chimerical to suppose that the currency of the United States should consist excusively, or principally, of the precious metals.

In the quotations which I have made from the last annual message of General Jackson, he speaks of the extension of bank credits, and the over issues of bank paper, in the operations upon the sales of public lands. In his message of only the preceding year, the vast amount of those sales had been dwelt upon with peculiar complaisance as illustrating the general prosperity of the country, and as proof of the wisdom of his administration. But now that which had been announced as a blessing is deprecated as a calamity. Now, his object being to assail the banking institutions of the States, and to justify that fatal Treasury order, which I shall hereafter have occasion to notice, he expressed his apprehension of the danger to which we were exposed of losing the public domain, and getting nothing for it but *bank credits*. He describes minutely the circular process by which the notes of the banks passed out of those institutions to be employed in the purchase of the public lands, and returned again to them in the form of credits to the government. He forgets that Mr. Secretary Taney, to reconcile the people of the United States to the daring measure of removing the public deposites, had stimulated the banks to the exercise of great liberality in the grant of loans. He informs us, in that message, that the safety of the public funds, and the interests of the people generally, required that these copious issues of the banks should be checked, and that the conversion of the public lands into mere bank credits, should be arrested. And his measure to accomplish these objects was that famous Treasury order, already adverted to. Let us pause here for a moment, and contemplate the circumstances under which it was issued. The principle of the order had been proposed and discussed in Congress. But one senator, as far as I know, in this branch of the Legislature, and not a solitary member, within my knowledge, in the House of Representatives, was in favor of it. And yet, in about a week after the adjournment of Congress, the principle which met with no countenance from the legislative authority, was embodied in the form of a Treasury edict, and promulgated under the Executive authority, to the astonishment of the people of the United States!

If we possessed no other evidence what ever of the hostility of President Jackson to the state banks of the United States, that order would supply conclusive proof. Bank notes, bank issues, bank credits, were distrusted and denounced by him. It was proclaimed to the people that they were unworthy of confidence. The government could no longer trust in their security. And at a moment when the banking operations were extended, and stretched to their utmost tension; when they were almost all tottering and ready to fall, for the want of that metallic basis on which they all rested, the Executive announces its distrust, issues the Treasury order, and enters the market for specie, by a demand for an extraordinary amount to supply the means of purchasing public lands. If the sales had continued in the same ratio they had been made during the previous year, that is, at about the rate of twenty-four millions *per annum*, this unprecedented demand created by government for specie must have exhausted the vaults of most of the banks, and produced much sooner the catastrophe which occurred in May last. And what is most extraordinary, this wanton demand for specie upon all the banks of the commercial capitals, and in the busy and thickly peopled portions of the country, was, that it might be transported into the wilderness, and after having been used in the purchase of public lands, deposited to the credit of the government in the books of western banks, in some of which, according to the message, there were already credits to the government "greatly beyond their immediate means of payment." Government, therefore, did not itself receive, or rather, did not retain, the very specie which it professed to demand, as the only medium worthy of the public lands. The specie, which was so uselessly exacted, was transferred from one set of banks, to the derangement of the commerce and business of the country, and placed in the vaults of another set of banks in the interior, forming only those bank credits to the government upon which President Jackson placed so slight a value.

Finally, when General Jackson was about to retire from the cares of government, he favored his countrymen with a farewell address. The solemnity of the occasion gives to any opinions which he has expressed in that document a claim to peculiar attention. It will be seen on perusing it, that he denounces, more emphatically than in any of his previous addresses, the bank paper of the country, corporations, and what he chooses to nominate the spirit of monopoly. The Senate will indulge me in calling its attention to certain parts of that address, in the following extracts:

"The Constitution of the United States unquestionably intended to secure to the people a circulating medium of gold and silver. But the establishment of a national bank by Congress, with the privilege of issuing paper money receivable in payment of the public dues, and the unfortunate course of legislation in the several States upon the same subject, drove from general circulation the constitutional currency, and substituted one of paper in its place."

"The mischief springs from the power which the monied interest derives from a paper currency, which they are able to control; from the multitude of corporations, with exclusive privileges, which they have succeeded in obtaining in the different States, and which are employed altogether for their benefit; and unless you become more watchful in your states, and check this spirit of monopoly and thirst for exclusive privileges, you will, in the end, find that the most important powers of Government have been given or bartered away, and the control over your dearest interests has passed into the hands of these corporations."

"But it will require steady and persevering exertions on your part to rid yourselves of the iniquities and mischiefs of the paper system, and to check the spirit of monopoly and other abuses which have sprung up with it, and of which it is the main support. So many interests are united to resist all reform on this subject, that you must not hope that the conflict will be a short one, nor success easy. My humble efforts have not been spared, during my Administration of the Government, to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver, and something, I trust, has been done towards the accomplishment of this most desirable object. But enough yet remains to require all your energy and perseverance. The power, however, is in your hands, and the remedy must and will be applied, if you determine upon it."

The mask is now thrown off, and he boldly says that the Constitution of the United States unquestionably intended to secure the people a circulating medium of gold and silver. They have not enjoyed, he says, that benefit, because of the establishment of a National Bank, and the unfortunate course of legislation in the several states. He does not limit his condemnation of the past policy of his country to the Federal Government, of which he had just ceased to be the chief, but he extends it to the states also, as if they were incompetent to judge of the interests of their respective citizens. He tells us that the mischief springs from the powers which the moneyed interest derives from a paper currency, which they are able to control, and the multitude of corporations; and he stimulates the people to become more watchful in their several states to check this spirit of monopoly. To invigorate their fortitude, he tells the people that it will require steady and persevering exertions on their part, to rid themselves of the iniquities and mischiefs of the paper system, and to check the spirit of monopoly. They must not hope that the conflict will be a short one, nor the success easy. His humble efforts have not been spared during his administration, to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver; and although he has been able to do something towards the accomplishment of that object, enough yet remains to require all the energy and perseverance of the people.

Such, Mr. President, are the proofs and the argument on which I rely to establish the second and third propositions which I have been considering. Are they not successfully maintained? Is it possible that any thing could be more conclusive on such a subject?

I pass to the consideration of the fourth proposition.

4. That the present administration, by acknowledgments emanating from the highest and most authentic source, has succeeded to the principles, plans, and policy, of the preceding Administration, and stands solemnly pledged to complete and perfect them.

The proofs on this subject are brief; but they are clear, direct, and plenary. It is impossible for any unbiased mind to doubt for a moment about them. You, sir, will be surprised, when I shall array them before you, at their irresistible force. The first that I shall offer is an extract from Mr. Van Buren's letter of acceptance of the nomination of the Baltimore convention, dated May 23d, 1835. In the letter he says: "I content myself on this occasion, with saying that I consider myself the honored *instrument*, selected by the friends of the present administration, *to carry out its principles and policy*, and that, as well from inclination as from *duty*, I shall, if honored with the choice of the American people, endeavor generally to follow in the footsteps of President Jackson—happy if I shall be able to *perfect the work* which he has so gloriously *begun*."

Mr. Van Buren announces that he was the honored instrument selected by the friends of the present administration, to carry out its principles and policy. The honored instrument! That word, according to the most approved definition, means *tool*. He was, then, the honored tool—to do what? to promote the honor, and advance the welfare, of the people of the United State, and to add to the glory of his country? No, no; his country was not in his thoughts. Party, party, filled the place in his bosom which country should have occupied. He was the honored tool to carry out the principles and policy of General Jackson's administration; and, if elected, he should, as well from inclination as from *duty*, endeavor, generally, to tread in the footsteps of General Jackson—happy if he should be able to perfect the work which he had so gloriously begun. Duty to whom? to the country, to the whole people of the United States? No such thing: but duty to the friends of the then administration; and that duty required him to tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, and to perfect the work which he had begun! Now, the Senate will bear in mind that the most distinguished features of General Jackson's administration related to the currency; that he had denounced the banking institutions of the country; that he had overthrown the Bank of the United States; that he had declared, when that object was accomplished, only one half the work was completed; that he then commenced war against the State banks in order to finish the other half; that he constantly persevered in, and never abandoned, his favorite object of a great Government Treasury bank; and that he retired from the office of Chief Magistrate, pouring out, in his farewell address, anathemas against paper money, corporations, and the spirit of monopoly. When all these things are recollected, it is impossible not to comprehend clearly what Mr. Van Buren means by carrying out the principles and policy of the late administration. No one can mistake that those principles and that policy require him to break down the local institutions of the States, and to discredit and destroy the paper medium which they issue. No one can be at a loss to understand that, in following in the foot-steps of President Jackson, and in perfecting the work which he began, Mr. Van Buren means to continue attacking, systematically, the banks of the States, and to erect on their ruins that great Government Bank, begun by his predecessor, and which he is the honored instrument selected to complete. The next proof which I shall offer is supplied by Mr. Van Buren's inaugural address, from which I request permission of the Senate to read the following extract: "In receiving from the people the sacred trust

twice confided to my illustrious predecessor, and which he has discharged so faithfully and so well, I know that I cannot expect to perform the arduous task with equal ability and success. But, united as I have been in his counsels, a daily witness of his exclusive and unsurpassed devotion to his country's welfare, agreeing with him in sentiments which his countrymen have warmly supported, and permitted to partake largely of his confidence, I may hope that somewhat of the same cheering approbation will be found to attend upon my path."

Here we find Mr. Van Buren distinctly avowing, that the American people well knew before that he had been united in the counsels of General Jackson; that he had agreed with him in sentiments, and that he had partaken largely of his confidence. This intimacy and confidential intercourse could not have existed without the concurrence of Mr. Van Buren in all those leading and prominent measures of his friend, which related to the establishment of a government bank, the overthrow of the bank of the United States, and attack upon the State institutions, and the denunciation of the paper currency, the spirit of monopoly, and corporations. Is it credible to believe that Gen. Jackson should have aimed at the accomplishment of all those objects, and entertain all these sentiments, without Mr. Van Buren's participation?

(To be continued.)

## CONGRESS.

Saturday, March 1.

*The Senate* resumed the consideration of the sub-treasury bill.

Mr. Calhoun rose and spoke nearly two hours in reply to the speech of Mr. Clay, delivered on the 19th ult. chiefly in defence of his own political course and consistency, and incidentally on the character and merits of the questions on which he had been called upon to act during his public career.

Mr. Clay rejoined at considerable length in support of the positions taken, and the opinions expressed by him in the speech referred to, in regard to Mr. Calhoun's political course.

Mr. Preston made some remarks, in reply to Mr. Clay, on the subject of Nullification, and in defence of the course of South Carolina in that regard.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun continued the debate in alternate reply and rejoinder until half past 5 o'clock; when, on motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate adjourned.

*In the House of Representatives*, very little business was done, many members having left their seats for the purpose of listening to the interesting debate in the Senate chamber. The House adjourned at half past one o'clock.

Monday, March 12.

*In the Senate*, Mr. Crittenden presented certain resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, condemnatory of the course of the late and present Administrations in relation to the currency, and especially of the sub-treasury bill. Mr. Crittenden accompanied the presentation of these resolutions with a few remarks, in which he showed conclusively, that whatever might be the intrinsic merits of the bill, a large majority of the people of the states, whose opinions have been deliberately and solemnly expressed, were decidedly opposed to it. The resolutions were read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the sub-treasury bill.

Mr. Webster spoke at large in opposition to this measure, as a novelty in legislation and in practice; in vindication of the credit system, as the great source of equal and individual wealth and general prosperity; on the advantage and necessity of a sound currency; and the constitutional duty of the government to furnish and regulate such a currency; on the tendency and necessary effects of the pending measure, and added much to his former argument, affirming the power of Congress to regulate the currency, especially as connected with their power over commerce and the intercourse between the states. Mr. Webster had spoken four hours, without completing his argument—the greatest, it is believed, he has ever on any occasion, delivered—when he yielded the floor for a motion for adjournment, and the Senate adjourned.

*In the House of Representatives* the whole session was consumed in the presentation of petitions, memorials, remonstrances, &c. The house adjourned at 4 o'clock.

Tuesday, March 13.

*The Senate* then again proceeded to the consideration of the sub-treasury bill.

Mr. Webster resumed the floor and addressed the Senate about two hours and a half, in continuation and conclusion of his speech against the bill—particularly in favor of the constitutional power and duty of Congress to regulate the currency—in reply to Mr. Calhoun, and on the origin, character, and purposes of the Constitution.

Mr. Robbins having indicated his desire to speak on the subject, the Senate adjourned, after an executive session.

*In the House of Representatives* several bills from the Senate received their first and second readings, and were severally committed.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole and amended; after which the bill concerning the jurisdiction of the United States Courts in Western Virginia was taken up and passed its third reading.

Wednesday, March 14.

*In the Senate*, Mr. Morris, on leave, introduced a bill to divide the territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the territory of Ioway. Read twice and referred.

Several bills from the House were read twice and referred.

The Senate proceeded to the farther consideration of the sub-treasury bill.

Mr. Robbins spoke about an hour and a half in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Benton followed in favor of the bill, in opposition to all banks and banking, and in vindication of the present prosperous condition of the country. Before he had concluded, he gave way to a motion to adjourn, and the Senate adjourned.

*In the House of Representatives*, the bill concerning the ninth judicial district, was amended, read a third time, and passed.

The consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was resumed in committee of the whole, and farther amended.

Thursday, March 15.

*In the Senate*, a few petitions and remonstances were presented; when a message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the death of the Hon. Timothy Jarvis Carter, a member from the state of Maine.

Mr. Ruggles made a short address to the Senate; after which resolutions were unanimously adopted to attend the funeral, and to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days in testimony of their respect for the deceased. The Senate then adjourned, to meet on Saturday.

*In the House of Representatives*, immediately after the journal was read, Mr. Evans, of Maine, announced the death of his colleague Timothy Jarvis Carter, and spoke in high commendation of his many virtues.

It was then resolved that the members and officers of the House will attend the funeral at 12 o'clock on Saturday. The other usual resolutions were passed, and the House adjourned to Saturday.


# HILLSBOROUGH.

**Friday, March 23.**


*The People* against *the Sub-Treasury Scheme*—Mr. Crittenden, a few days ago, presented to the Senate of the United States, certain resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, disapproving of the course of the late and present Administration in relation to the currency, and especially of the Sub-Treasury Bill. On presenting these resolutions, Mr. Crittenden made a few remarks, in which he embodied, as it were in a nut-shell, an array of facts more powerful than any argument that has yet been delivered upon this deeply exciting question. He first called the attention of the Senate to a principle involved in carrying forward this measure—the deference which we owe to the public will, and which lies at the foundation of all our institutions. He did not mean, he said, every accidental flash and flourish of the public mind, but its deliberate judgment and opinion. The subject of this measure had long engaged the public attention, almost to the exclusion of every thing else; and what, he asked, had been the result of the inquiry? what the verdict of this great nation upon this great question? In making out his estimate of public sentiment, he did not take into the account the expressed opinion of private assemblies, nor the private remonstrances almost without number which had flowed into the two houses of Congress, not even the voluminous protest from nearly 9,000 legal voters of the city of New York; but the solemn acts only of the legislative assemblies of whole states. And what states, he asked, have felt it their duty, by the emergency of this great question, to pronounce the decision of their respective people against this measure? Hear his reply. "First in wealth, resources, and population, comes the great state of New York; she is against it. Pennsylvania, slow, majestic and considerate in announcing her opinions, is also advancing to the rescue. And here is little Rhode Island, with all her business, and talents, and sagacity. New Jersey, Ohio, and Tennessee, have also come forward; and now in the bright array stands the state of Kentucky." These states have in the House of Representatives 121 members, nearly one half of the whole, whom they have instructed to vote against the measure.

But there are other states that have not sent instructions, whose opinions upon the question are equally well known; and these, Mr. C. enumerated in his own brief way. "Here is Maryland, (he said,) in our own immediate neighborhood; and if she has not expressed her sentiments, it is because she supposes that all the world knows them already: she is on the side of the protestants. And Indiana, let her two Senators speak for her; one of whom is a friend of the administration, and yet is against this measure: she, too, is among the protestants. Old Massachusetts, she also is here, and speaks in a voice that needs no aid of mine. Vermont is in the same ranks, and little Delaware, not least in talent and intelligence." Add these to the states that have actually protested against the Sub-Treasury scheme, and it will be seen that they have in the House of Representatives 154 members, being a clear majority of 66.

And what states have expressed an opinion favorable to the Sub-Treasury system? It has long been a favorite measure with a popular administration, and all its power and influence have been exerted to bring over the country to its views, and what has been the result? South Carolina is the only state whose opinion has been expressed in favor of the measure. In others attempts have been made, but no where else have resolutions of approbation been carried.—One state against twelve; nine representatives against one hundred and fifty-four!!

The quaint expression, THE PEOPLE *against* THE BANK, has been made to occupy a conspicuous station in some of our popular prints; but we think it is here shown to be susceptible of demonstration, that the opinion of the THE PEOPLE *against* THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME has been much more solemnly and deliberately pronounced. On former occasions we have witnessed loud clamor among our patent republicans in favor of the right of instruction; we shall now have an opportunity of testing their sincerity.

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*Democratic Reactions.*—The last Standard says, that the town elections in New York and Maine show "the onward course of the Democratic party," and that the late special election in Pennsylvania presents the most "cheering aspect." We do not know how much cause the Standard has for rejoicing in the recent town elections in Maine, for we have seen none of the returns; but that state has, however, been so long and so thoroughly Jackson, that we should suppose that any announcement of victory there would be like telling us that the Dutch had taken Holland. But in New York, notwithstanding all the boasts of the Loco-Foco papers, the "aspect seems to present a different face; the recent local elections, it is said, indicate decided and important changes in favor of the Whigs; indeed the opinion is confidently advanced, by persons having good opportunities of judging, that the vote of New York taken to-day, would leave Mr. Van Buren fifteen or twenty thousand in the minority. And as to the special election in Pennsylvania, in which the Standard finds so much to cheer him, there was no battle fought, and therefore it could give to the party no victory. Mr. Muhlenburg, a Van Buren man, having been appointed on a foreign mission, resigned his seat in Congress. Mr. Keim, a Van Buren man (although at one time, it is said, an advocate for the United States Bank,) was elected to supply the vacancy. The Whigs presented no candidate, and it does not appear that the election was at all effected by party considerations; the Standard itself shows that there were but 16 *scattering* votes given for all other persons. Now we do not wish to damp the joy of the Standard in these fancied "reactions," but we cannot help thinking with a cotemporary, that they are just such reactions as we poor Whigs were obliged to cry over in 1834.

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An important case has just been decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, in which the Postmaster General and Messrs. Stockton & Stokes were parties. It will be recollected that the latter gentlemen preferred large claims against the United States for services in conveying the mail; the claim being disallowed by the Postmaster General, application was made to Congress, and a law was passed refering the matter for examination and award to the Solicitor of the Treasury. The Solicitor made his report, and the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia directed the Postmaster General to pay the same; but that officer refusing to comply, a writ of *Mandamus* was issued. The Postmaster General still refused the commands of the Court, on the ground that he was responsible to the President of the United States alone for the discharge of his duties. At this point, the case was carried up to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal have just decided all the points raised by Stockton and Stokes. The Court say, "it would be an alarming doctrine to maintain that, in the performance of such duties as are enjoined by law upon any public officer, the President has any right to interfere. To recognize its validity, would be vesting in the President a dispensing power which has no warrant in any part of the Constitution. It would be to impute to him, in effect, a power to control the legislation of Congress."

The Chief Justice, for himself and Judge Barbour, and Judge Catron, dissented from the opinion of the Court. The Chief Justice concurred with the majority of the Court in the opinion that the judicial power, as indicated by the Constitution, authorized Congress to confer jurisdiction upon any of the Circuit Courts to issue writs of Mandamus; and also that this was a fit case for a mandamus, as in his judgment, it was the bounden duty of the Postmaster General to enter the credit for the full amount awarded by the Solicitor as soon as that award was notified to him. The only ground of dissent was, that he did not concur in that part of the opinion which considered the Circuit Court of the District as possessing larger powers in this particular than the other Circuit Courts of the United States.

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The Hon. Timothy J. Carter, a representative in Congress from the state of Maine, died at Washington on Wednesday evening the 14th inst. In consequence of that event nothing was done in Congress on Friday and Saturday.

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The Governor of Mississippi has issued his proclamation ordering a new election of members of Congress, to take place on the 23d and 24th of April.

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A new election is to be held in Maine on the first Monday of April, to supply the vacancy in Congress from the Lincoln district, occasioned by the death of Mr. Cilley.

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The Baltimore Chronicle says that the rumour gains strength that the Hon. B. C. Howard is to be appointed Minister to St. James, and Mr. Stevenson be made Secretary of the Navy—the change not to take place, however, until the vote is taken in the House on the sub-treasury bill.

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The Globe says that the opposition in this country are now moving on, with religion in their mouths, hell in their hearts, and daggers in their hands. To this the Alexandria Gazette replies, "As we make no professions of religion, are certainly not in hell, and *don't own a dagger*, we can't be included in the 'opposition.'"

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*Orange County.*—We are highly gratified to learn that this great county is preparing for the Summer campaign, and is determined to maintain the proud eminence on which it was placed by the result of its last election for members of the State Legislature. We learn that Mr. Waddell, the accomplished Speaker of the Senate at its last session, is again before the people as a candidate for the Senate; whilst, in the Commons, a ticket is presented, for the success of which every Whig in the state will most earnestly pray, viz: William A. Graham, Willie P. Mangum, N. J. King and S. Holt. Should all the gentlemen named be elected, it is no extravagance to say, that the delegation from Orange will present an array of talent rarely, if ever equalled, in our legislature, by the representation from a single county. Such a distinction is, of itself, a sufficient motive to exertion on the part of the Republicans of Orange: And when they reflect that, by choosing such men, they not only do honor to themselves, but subserve the best interests of their country, we cannot resist the belief that they will again rally to the rescue.

*Raleigh Register.*

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Governor Everett of Massachusetts, has issued a proclamation, appointing Thursday, the fifth day of April next, to be observed throughout the Commonwealth as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer.

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The Neutrality act, as it is familiarly called, which was published in our paper on Saturday evening, was approved by the President on the same day, and instructions immediately forwarded from the several departments to the civil and military officers on the Canada frontier, to enforce the execution of it by all the means in their power. It is expected that our fellow-citizens in that part of the country will, at once, submit to the law, and return peaceably to their homes.

*Globe.*

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Howard College, in Fayette County, Missouri, was destroyed by fire on the 23d ult.

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A "pleasure excursion" to Europe is to sail from Baltimore on the 1st of May next, to occupy about nine months' time in its completion. Passage $500. The vessel will touch at the principal and most remarkable ports in Europe, and, likewise, many desirable points on the Mediterranean, in Asia and Africa.

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"Can a man's pocket be empty," inquired a Hibernian the other day, "when it's got any thing in it?" "Surely not," was the reply. "Then," exclaimed Pat, "my pockets are not yet empty, for they have got thundering great holes in them."

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## FROM THE LAKE ERIE FRONTIER.

The Cleveland Herald states that the Detroit Free Press of the 5th instant, contains the following particulars of the latest skirmish of the "Patriots:"

*Another Battle.*—Intelligence was received in town yesterday from an authentic source, giving the result of an engagement between the Patriots on Point au Pellee Island, and the British troops.

The action commenced on Saturday morning, and resulted in the Patriots being routed and driven from the island, with a loss of 9 killed, 40 wounded, and 20 taken prisoners. Colonel Seward, who commanded the Patriot forces, was among the killed. The British had 3 killed. The Patriots, who numbered between 300 and 500, fled in the direction of Sandusky, and were pursued some seven or eight miles by the troops upon the ice. Not a man, we understand, was found upon the island when it was taken possession of by the British. We suppose the Canada war may now be considered at an end.

Since the above was in type, we have been politely favored with the following extract of a letter from Amherstburg, to Brigadier General Brady, dated 2d March, 1838.

"Colonel Maitland has this moment returned with the troops from Point au Pellee, having cleared the island of the pirates, who were in some force there.

He states their loss to have been 9 killed, about 40 wounded, and 20 taken prisoners; amongst the former Colonel Seward and Captain Van Rensselaer—the retreat of the enemy having been intercepted by a portion of our troops. Loss of the British forces 1 killed and 20 wounded. We understand that two have since died of their wounds."

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*The Canadas.*—Sir George Arthur, the new Governor of Upper Canada, has arrived at New York in the packet ship Sampson. Col M'Nab, Speaker of the House of assembly of Upper Canada, has been appointed by that body to proceed to England, to represent the affairs of the province to the home government. Sir John Colborne was installed Governor of Lower Canada on the 27th ult., when he immediately issued a proclamation declaring the continuance of martial law. On the occasion of his installation, forty-one prisoners were set at liberty. Lord Gosford and suite have arrived at Boston.

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A letter from Auburn, dated the 1st, states that the ex-generalissimo, Mr. Van Rensselaer, was arrested the day before on a warrant issued by Judge Conkling, of the United States District Court, and committed to the county jail.

## Weekly Almanac.

| MARCH. | Sun rises | Sun sets. | MOON'S PHASES D. H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 Friday, | 5 57 | 6 3 | First 3 1 17 morn |
| 24 Saturday, | 5 56 | 6 4 | Full 11 3 22 morn |
| 25 Sunday, | 5 55 | 6 5 | Last 19 1 18 morn |
| 26 Monday, | 5 54 | 6 6 | New 25 4 27 after. |
| 27 Tuesday, | 5 53 | 6 7 | |
| 28 Wednesday | 5 5 | 6 9 | |
| 29 Thursday. | 5 5. | 6 10 | |


## Pocket Book Found.

A POCKET BOOK containing *Ninety Five Dollars*, was found by James R. Montgomery, near Providence Meeting House in this county, and lodged in the Post Office at Albrights. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and receive the same.

D. ALBRIGHT, P. M.

Orange county, March 19 13—3m

## Stop the Runaway!

RAN away from the subscriber, on Friday the 16th instant, a negro boy by the name of GRIFFIN. He was about 21 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, and of a dark complexion; has a full face and projecting lips, and speaks very quick. No prominent mark recollected except a scar on one of his legs. He was raised in Virginia, and purchased of Godwin & Templeman. A liberal compensation will be given to any one who will apprehend said boy and deliver him to me, or confine him in any jail so that I can get him.

JOHN A. FAUCETT.

Hillsborough, March 23 13—3w

***Blanks** for sale at this Office.*

## A FARMER FOR ME, BOYS!

A Farmer 's the man for me, boys!
A Farmer 's the man for me;
While the ploughshare goes,
Or the heifer lows,
True lord of the soil is he,
True lord of the soil is he, boys!
A Farmer—a Farmer for me.

Ere the sun shines over the lea, boys!
Ere the sun shines over the lea,
In the waiving main,
Of the golden grain,
He is as happy as man can be,
He is as happy as man can be, boys!
A Farmer—a Farmer for me.

With no care to mar his joy, boys!
No care to lessen his joy,
The toils of the day,
Pass quickly away;
His night is merry and free,
His night is merry and free, boys!
A Farmer—a Farmer for me.

No drone of the hive is he, boys!
No drone of the hive is he,
But with lusty flail,
Doth the sheaf assail,
And gathers from every tree,
And gathers from every tree, boys!
AFarmer—a Farmer for me.

## APALLING DESTRUCTION OF N. W. INDIANS BY SMALL POX.

We gave yesterday an account of the origin of this epidemic by means of a steam boat trading on the Missouri. To-day we subjoin from the St. Louis Bulletin slip of March 3d, a detailed account of its ravages. The disease had reached the remote band of the Black Feet, and thousands of them had fallen victims. They do not blame the traders:

"The 'Pipe Stem,' a chief of great influence, when dying, called his people around him, and his last request was, that they would love their traders, and be always governed by their advice. 'I may,' says one of the traders, 'be blamed for not using measures to arrest the progress of the disease, but without resort to arms on the arrival of the boat with supplies, the Indians could not have been driven from the fort.'"

An express went two days ahead of the boat, but it was of no use preaching to the Indians to fly—they flocked down to the boat as usual when she arrived. The Peltry trade in that quarter is ruined for years. The company agent at Fort Union, writes, Nov. 30. that all their prospects on the Upper Missouri are totally prostrated. The epidemic spread into the most distant part of the Assinaboin country, and this tribe were dying by fifties and hundreds a day. The disease appeared to be of a peculiarly malignant cast—some a few moments after severe attacks of pain in the head and loins, fell down dead, and the bodies turned black immediately after and swelled to three times its natural size. The companies erected hospitals, but they were of no use. The carts were constantly employed burying the dead in holes—afterwards when the earth was frozen they were consigned to the water. Many of the squaws are left in a miserable condition. The disease has not reached the Sioux, many of whom have been vaccinated.

The Mandans numbering 1600. living in permanent villages 1600 miles above St. Louis, have all died but 31.

The Minatarees or Gros Vontres, living near the Mandans, numbering about 1000, were by our last accounts about one half dead, and the disease still raging.

The Arickarees amounting to 3000, who but lately abandoned a wandering life, and joined the Mandans, were about half dead, and the disease still among them. It is probable they have been reduced in proportion to the Mandans.

The Assinaboins, a powerful tribe about 9000 strong, living entirely by the chase, and ranging north of the Missouri in the plains below the Rocky Mountains, down towards the Hudson's Bay Company, on the north Red River, are literally annihilated. Their principal trade was at Fort Union, mouth of the Yellow Stone.

The Crees, living in the same region, numbering 3000, are nearly all destroyed. The great nation called Blackfeet, who wander and live by the chase, ranging through all the region of the Rocky Mountains, divided into bands—Piegans, Gros Ventres, Blood Indians and Blackfeet, amounting in all to 50,000 or 60,000, have deeply suffered. One thousand lodges or families have been destroyed, and the disease was rapidly spreading among the different bands. The average number in a lodge is from 6 to 8 persons

The boat that brought up the small pox made her voyage last summer, and the ravages of the distemper appear to have been greatest in October. It broke out among the Mandans July 15. Many of the handsome Arickarees who had recovered, seeing the disfiguration of their features, committed suicide! Some by throwing themselves from rocks, others by stabbing, shooting, &c. The prairie has become a grave yard; its wild flowers bloom over the sepulchres of Indians. The atmosphere for miles is poisoned by the stench of hundreds of carcases unburied. The women and children are wandering in groupes without food, howling over the dead. The men are flying in every direction. The proud, warlike, and noble looking Blackfeet are no more. The deserted lodges are seen on the hills, but no smoke issues from them. No sound but the raven's croak and the wolf's long howl, breaks the awful stillness. The wolves fatten on the dead carcases. The scene of desolation is described as appalling beyond the powers of imagination to conceive.

*N. York Star.*

## Notice to Contractors.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder on Thursday the 12th day of April next, the building of a Presbyterian Church in the town of Yancyville. The building to be forty feet long and thirty feet wide, sixteen feet pitch, with galleries, and to be a framed house Specifications of the plan will be exhibited on that day Contractors desirous of undertaking such work would do well to attend.

GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
JAMES MEBANE,
THOMAS D. JOHNSTON,
PAUL A. HARALSON. } Commissioners.

March 15. 12-

## To Bridge Builders.

THE undersigned commissioners will let to the lowest bidder, at the Store House of Bracken & Co in this county, on Saturday the 31st instant, the building of a New Bridge over Haw River, at Ruffin's Mills

A plan and specification will be shown by the Commissioners on the day of letting out the Bridge

CADWALLADER JONES,
JOHN TROLINGER,
MICHAEL HOLT,
JOHN BOON,
MICHAEL SHOFFNER. } Commissioners.

March 15. 12—

## Bridge Notice.

AT the last term of Orange County Court John Trolinger. Charles W. Johnston, John Foster, William Murray, and Thomas Bilbo were appointed Commissioners to examine the Bridge built by Michael Holt across Stinking Quarter, and report to next term whether said bridge is necessary to the public convenience, the materials of which it is built, and the cost of building. Notice is therefore given, that the said Commissioners will meet at the Bridge on Monday the 16th of April next, for the purpose of making the examination and preparing their report.

March 15. 12-

## To Builders.

THE building of a Brick Court House in Carthage, Moore county, is offered to contractors, who, after examining the subjoined plan and description, will send in sealed proposals to the Commissioners at Carthage, by the 1st day of May ensuing, when the contract must be closed to wit:

The dimensions of the house, 56 by 42 feet, two stories

The foundation to be of hewn rock, 2 feet above the surface with a sufficient projection to prevent any injury from the falling of water off the eves. with as much of the foundation laid in lime mortar as shall be deemed necessary

The pitch of the first story to be 10 feet in the clear, the external course of which is to be laid in lime mortar, and the wall to be 2 feet thick, the lower story to be divided by cross passages into four rooms, with brick walls, each room to be furnished with a fire place.

The cross passage to be 12 feet in the clear, the passage lengthwise to be 10 feet

The wall of the upper story to be 16 inches thick, totally laid in lime mortar, the pitch of which to be 13 feet in the clear, to be divided into three apartments; two jury rooms 9 feet in the clear lengthwise, with lathed and plastered partitions, a fireplace in each; and one or two fireplaces to the Court room

All the rooms to be ceiled up to the chair board, and finished with plastering and white wash, except the rooms in the lower story, to be ceiled over head

The jury rooms to be furnished with bench seats, and the court room to be furnished with bar, bench and tables, in such manner and style as the commissioners shall direct.

Each passage door to be furnished with folding shutters

The house to have 30 windows, 24 lights, 10 by 12 with sash and glass over each passage door.

The cap sills and sills of each passage door and all the windows, to be of hewn rock

All the doors to be furnished with pannel shutters, and the windows of the lower story with folding, lined, pannelled shutters, with the necessary locks and fastenings.

One flight of stairs to be 5 feet in width

The boxing and outside cornishing to be fire proof, and all the necessary cornish in the inside furnished.

All the doors to be furnished with best knob locks.

All the rooms below to be furnished with suitable desks and tables.

The sleepers and joists to be 10 by 4, 2 feet from centre to centre. The flooring of quarter plank, 1¼ inch.

The roof to be hipped, well supported and covered with zinc.

The external of the building to be painted red and pencilled.

Steps of hewn rock to be furnished each outside door.

All the wood work belonging to the building to be neatly painted.

The contractor to furnish all the materials and complete the building by the 1st day of August 1839, in a faithful and workmanlike manner.

The payments to be made in suitable instalments as the work progresses

CORNELIUS DOWD, Sr.
WM. MURCHISON,
J. B. KELLY,
S. C. BRUCE,
JOHN MORISON, } Comm'rs.

N B. Lumber can be had in the neighborhood at moderate prices and rock can be had conveniently in great abundance.

March 16 12--

## Notice.

I HAVE thought proper to decline the Mercantile business in this place. Those indebted will please close their accounts by bond or otherwise, as no discretion with me can be exercised after a few days.

W. T. SHIELDS, *Agent for M. Moderwell.*

January 25. 05—

## To Parents and Guardians.

THE subscriber having lately given notice that he had again taken the Hillsborough Female Seminary under his immediate instruction and control, deems it due to the public now to state, that since the date of that advertisement, he has determined to remove from Hillsborough, and that his connexion with that Institution is, of course, dissolved. He trusts however, that his separation from the School will not injuriously affect its interests, as the ladies in whose care it is left are long tried and approved Instructresses. Their past diligence and success afford the best pledge for the conscientious discharge of their future labours. No better evidence need be given of the correct and critical nature of the mode of instruction pursued in this school, than the fact that its pupils are generally sought after, and highly approved as Instructresses in other schools.

The following statement of terms, &c. is repeated for the information of the public.

TERMS OF TUITION, *payable in advance.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Literary branches, 1st Class (per ses.) | $17 00 |
| 2d and 3d do. | 15 00 |
| 4th | 12 50 |
| Instruction on Piano and Guitar (each) | 25 00 |
| Drawing and Painting | 10 00 |
| Ornamental Needlework (Muslin) | 3 00 |
| Do. Do. (Crewel) | 5 00 |
| French Language | 15 00 |

Lessons in Music and Painting are given by a competent and approved Instructress.

The French language is taught by a native of France.—a gentleman every way qualified.

Board may be obtained in respectable families at $9 or $10 per month

*A few boarders will be received into the family of the principal Instructress*

W. M. GREEN.

March 1. 10-3w

## Earthenware, China and Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW,
IMPORTER,
*No. 35 Nassau Street, New York,*

OFFERS for sale a Complete Assortment in the above line, comprising many very choice patterns—repacked to order for country trade, or in the original package. Orders by letter will receive every attention.

New York, January 9, 1838. 06—

## Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 08—

## Clock & Watch-making Business, and Jeweller.

THE subscriber thus tenders his sincere thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him since his commencing business in Hillsborough. For a short space he has been withdrawn from his labors by sickness and would crave the indulgence of those whose work has been thereby delayed. Having been again restored to health, he hopes to be enabled to prosecute his business to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom.

He has on hand a good assortment of

## Watches, Jewellery, &c.

which he wishes to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Orders from a distance for Watches, or for the execution of work, will be faithfully attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

December 7. 99-

## YEMEN,

WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber, in Orange county, and perhaps at one or two other places a part of the cool season. the places not named; I wait for information from those who expect to put to him, that I may be able to select the best stands before I advertise him. The terms will be low, much more so than any horse of his value—to wit, 30 dollars to insure, and 25 dollars the season, which may be discharged by 20 dollars in the season. The season has now commenced, and will end the 10th of July. I request all those who intend to favor him with their custom, to put early; the advantages are many and great in raising early colts. For blood and performances. see bills.

JAMES MOORE.

January 25. 05—

## The Weekly Metropolitan.

A General Literary, Historical, Congressional and Miscellaneous Journal, published at Washington, D. C. in its departments aims at the highest character. Printed in good clear type, on a large sheet of fine white paper, the whole of it being devoted to valuable and interesting reading matter.

Terms—One Dollar and a half per annum in advance.

Four papers will be sent to the order of any person acting as agent for the collection of subscribers inclosing five dollars; nine for ten dollars nineteen for twenty dollars; fifty for fifty dollars. The enclosures by mail at the risk of the Editors. The receipt of a number of the paper will be a sufficient receipt for the money transmitted.

Postmasters, booksellers, and in general all persons interested in the success of such an enterprise, are respectfully requested to act as agents for the Metropolitan, the above terms being of the most liberal character.

All letters to be addressed (postage paid) to

LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN.

Georgetown, D. C.

## Lemay's Almanacks, FOR 1838,

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
VERY CHEAP.

December 22. 01-

## Tailoring Business.

### REMOVAL.

MR. Levin Carmichael has removed his establishment to the building once occupied by David Yarbrough, esq. as a Dry Goods store, and recently by Dr. Norwood, as a Doctor's Shop. He would take this occasion to return his thanks to the many friends who have bestowed their patronage upon him, and earnestly solicits them to give him a call at his new stand.

**The Latest Fashions** will be regularly received from New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia; and he has excellent Northern workmen to execute his work Every attention will be paid to his work, and no effort will be spared to please his patrons. He flatters himself that he has generally succeeded in making his work fit; and he thinks he can insure it to be as well executed as any in the Southern country.

January 25. tf—05

## LOOK AT THIS!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

*Rich and Fashionable*
## Dry Goods

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
ALSO
*Groceries, Hardware,*
**Queensware, Hats & Shoes,**

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

September 6. 35—

## WILLIAM W. GRAY'S *Invaluable OINTMENT,*

FOR THE CURE OF
**External Diseases, viz:**

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

*Also*, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY
ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

## Notice.

IT is hoped that all those indebted to the firm of *HUNTINGTON & LYNCH* up to the 1st of October 1837, will call and settle their accounts with the subscriber immediately, as such a settlement is absolutely necessary to the adjustment of their affairs. I hope this notice will not be disregarded

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 26. 93—

NEW SERIES OF THE
## LITERARY OMNIBUS;

FURNISHING BOOKS BY MAIL! AT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE!!!

WALDIE'S Literary Omnibus has now been in existence twelve months, and has enjoyed during that period a very extensive share of public favour It has furnished for *two dollars and a half*, reprints of London books which cost there over *fifty seven dollars! in addition* to a large amount of literary matter, reviews of new books, tales, and domestic and foreign news

The original proprietor, intending to devote his time and attention to his other periodica works, has disposed of his interest in the Omnibus to the present publisher, who will make no farther change in its general character than issuing it from another office, and changing its name from "Waldie's" to "Brown's."

Brown's Literary Omnibus will be issued every Friday morning, printed on excellent paper of a large size It will contain,

1 Books the newest and best that can be procured equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c, and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, Notices of Books, and information from the world of letters of every description.

3 The news of the week, foreign and domestic.

The price will be two dollars per annum to clubs of five individuals To clubs of two individuals, two dollars and a half, or five dollars for the two. Single mail subscribers, three dollars. Mail remittances to be post paid.

As the arrangements for this undertaking are all completed, the proprietor asks from a generous public that consideration to which so diffusive a scheme of circulating knowledge and amusement is entitled

The first number of the New Series commenced on the fifth of January 1838, from which period or from any future date new subscribers may commence.

☞ Postmasters and agents for periodicals throughout the Union and Canada are requested to act as agents for the Omnibus, and communicate with the proprietor.

☞ Editors of newspapers who receive this number, by inserting the prospectus four times conspicuously, and forwarding a copy to this office, will be entitled to a free exchange for twelve months

Address post paid,

WILLIAM BROWN.

No 50 North Fourth street, Philadelphia

January 18. 04—

## NOTICE.

### *To the Legatees of Thomas*

*Bird, deceased, (who have not come forward for their distibutive share of said estate.)*

THE Executor of Thomas Bird, deceased having closed the estate, is prepared to pay over to those Legatees the amount willed to them; they are requested to apply for the same without delay, either in person, or by lawful attorney

THOMAS REEVES, *Ex'r.*

February 26. 10—

## Fall and Winter GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Fall and Winter supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

***A large and general assortment of Dry Goods, &c.***

COMPRISING
**Ioths, Cassimeres, Satinets,**
**French & English Merinos,**
**Figured Circassians,**
**Calicos,**
**Black & Coloured Silks,**
&c. &c. &c. &c.
ALSO
Hardware and Cuttlery,
hot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

November 23. 97—

## NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber having opened a store next door west of O. F. Long & Co. is now receiving,

A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF
## Dry Goods and Groceries,

recently purchased by him in New York, for cash; which he is determined to sell unusually low for Cash, or Country Produce, such as country Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax for the latter he will give cash, should he not have goods to suit. He hopes that his friends and those wishing to purchase, will give him a call.

B. CHEEK.

September 28. 89

## Land for Sale.

Some person may get a bargain in a TRACT of LAND, containing 400 Acres 12 miles North West from Hillsborough, and one-fourth of a mile from Mount Pleasant Academy, on the main road to High Rock

THOMAS REEVES.

March 1 10—

## For Sale or Rent,

THAT well known stand at present occupied as a Dry Goods Store by Col. Wm. T Shields, agent for Robert Moderwell, deceased. It is but a few doors from the Court House, and in the centre of business. The house fronts 45 feet on the main street, and runs 26 back. The main body of the building contains six rooms, and the wing two, with four fire places in all. There is a good dry cellar beneath the main building. The whole has recently undergone repair. With the addition of one or two outhouses it might be converted into a comfortable dwelling house for a family.

A Lot adjoining it on the north side, 30 feet in front, with two small Tenements upon it, may also be had with the above.

For terms apply to the present occupant.

January 18. 04-

## Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND whereon he now lives, four miles south east of Hillsborough, containing 300 acres. It has on it a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, and Smoke House, a good Barn, and other out houses. The Plantation is handsomely situated; is well watered, having two streams running through it and several good springs; and has on it a good Apple and Peach Orchard, and a quantity of first rate Meadow.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

AARON STRAYHORN.

February 8. 07—

## Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
*Fayetteville*

Refer to
Messrs. HAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough.

April 5 65—

## One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 20th of February last, a bound girl, by the name of SUSAN BASON, in the 13th year of her age. The above reward will be given for her apprehension and delivery to me; be it understood, however, that no thanks will be given to the person restoring her. All persons are forbid harboring or employing her.

ROBERT TATE.

March 9. 11—p


HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.


Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent will be made to advertisers by the year.